

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MAY 30TH, 1885.

No. 31.

BY COURIER.

Winnipeg, May 21, 1885.

Gen. Middleton's headquarters is now at Grande Prairie, crossing below Batoche. Riel gives the rebel loss in the fighting at Batoche from the 9th to the 12th of May—four days—at 76 killed and 191 wounded, but this is now believed to be under the mark. He sometimes says he had 700 and sometimes 500 men. He appears to be out of his mind. One hundred and fifty rebels have given themselves up, with 100 rifles. Alex. Fisher, Philip Grande, P. H. Garnot, and Maxime Lepine are among the prisoners. The elder Batoche is wounded and desires to give himself up. A man 80 years of age named Oullette is among the killed, also one Donald Ross. Several women and children were killed. Gabriel Dumont, with a small party has escaped into the Birch hills. He is being followed, but there is very little prospect of capturing him. So many half-breeds and Indians have given themselves up that they can scarcely be fed. They are, of course, destitute. The volunteer losses at Batoche were nine killed, 43 wounded on land and three wounded on the Northcote. The rebel loss at Fish Creek is now known to be 11 killed and 33 wounded. Gen. Middleton is coming west to settle with Poundmaker and Big Bear on the lead and steel basis. Code, who was wounded at Fish Creek, is dead. The bodies of Capt. French, Leut. Fitch, and privates Hardisty and Kippen were being brought to Moose Jaw for internment near their several homes. Also private Moore, of the Grenadiers. Moose Jaw is made the base of supplies instead of Qu'Appelle and Swift Current.

Winnipeg, May 22, 1885.

Riel will probably be tried at Regina, and the penalty—hanging.

Dumont has not yet been captured. Beardsley and his braves have surrendered.

Gen. Middleton's troops are believed to have reached Prince Albert, but the wires are not yet restored to that point.

A public funeral of the remains of Hardisty, Code, Watson and Frazer, of the 90th, killed at Batoche, takes place here on Sunday.

Battleford, May 21, 1885.

There is general rejoicing here over Poundmaker's collapse. The answer sent to Poundmaker was that he must consult with Middleton.

Poundmaker sent in a flag of truce to-night along with the captured teamsters, two women and a priest, to ask upon what terms he would be allowed to surrender.

Baptiste Fontaine, the scout supposed to have been killed a fortnight ago while on a scouting expedition under Constable Ross, came in with the released prisoners. He said Poundmaker was badly broken up yesterday on hearing of Riel's surrender. The Indians were terribly frightened and piled their rifles in a tepee and hoisted an old British flag which they had captured. They held a big council in the tepee and decided upon sending in this letter asking for terms of surrender.

Battleford, May 27th, 1885.

Poundmaker surrendered to Gen. Middleton to-day.

Mrs. St. Germain, wife of the man now held prisoner in Ft. Saskatchewan as a spy of Riel's, came in from Battle River on Monday last. She knows nothing of her husband having any correspondence with Riel. She says that being hard up this spring she sold a horse to Mr. Lucas at the Government farm, and came in to Edmonton to get the price received in supplies with which to put in his crop. His arrest has left her practically destitute, and as she has a son lying at the point of death, of consumption, the case is one of peculiar hardship. During the Red River rebellion her husband was imprisoned by Riel because he would not take part in it. She came in to see her husband and to procure some assistance for the support of herself and family.

On Monday night last, about twelve o'clock, J. Paul, a French half-breed, whose claim adjoins the H. B. reserve on the north-east corner, exchanged shots with two or three prowling Indians. A bullet went through his shirt near the waist, but did not touch him. Of the four shots fired several struck the house. He fired three shots in return, and the Indians made off. Neil Galbraith, who lives on an adjoining claim, heard one of the shots. He thinks Indians were around his place also. Several other parties in the neighborhood believe that their premises were visited the same night.

LOCAL.

River falling slightly.

DANCE at C. Fraser's last night.

No troops have been left in garrison at Victoria.

W. HUMBERSTONE left for Calgary on Wednesday for freight.

A. DUNLOP and family left for Calgary on Tuesday per buckboard.

THE telegraph line to Peace hills was completed on Wednesday last.

W. R. BRENTON, of the H. B. Co., is expected to arrive by next stage.

J. NORRIS, sr., who has been indisposed for some time is around once more.

JAS. MOWAT and F. G. STEWART left for Calgary on Wednesday for freight.

THERE are rumors of Sioux being seen in the neighborhood of Edmonton.

W. S. ROBERTSON left for Calgary on Wednesday per saddle, taking one pack horse.

THE report that part of Pa-kan's band had joined Steele's scouts turns out to be untrue.

REPORTED on Wednesday evening that the Blackfeet had risen. Not confirmed.

Nos. 6 and 7 companies of the Winnipeg light infantry are expected to arrive to-day.

A CART train was despatched to the Athabasca landing on Tuesday with H. B. supplies.

MR. FORTIN has gone to Lac Ste Anne to take charge of the H. B. store there once more.

REPORTED that Gen. Middleton has arrived at Pitt with three steamers and many troops.

ALL the creeks are booming, the water being higher than it has been for several years.

THE lower ferry was put in working order on Friday last. It will be run by Jas. McMunn.

LLOYD, Hurley and Smith are running a saloon near the volunteer camp ground at the fort.

S. B. LUCAS, of Peace hills, has recovered the horses run off by Indians on Monday night last.

A ROYAL salute of 21 guns was fired at the fort on Monday in honor of the Queen's birthday.

SEVERAL of the Wah-sat-now band of Indians came to town on Saturday last for provisions.

FOUR more scows were completed last evening ready to receive freight for the field force down the river.

L. KELLY has opened a first class restaurant in the addition to his saloon, Main street. C. Paquet, cook.

THE Pipestone bridge was carried away by high water but has been replaced by an outgoing freight train.

THE bridge at the Peace hills farm, on the Big Stone creek has been secured by the telegraph construction party.

A RIFLE match between the members of the 65th and the Edmonton home guard is being arranged for Monday next.

THE third dance at Riviere Qui Barre reserve terminated quietly on Wednesday. Nothing has come of it as yet.

SHOTS were exchanged between sentries and horse thieves on Monday night last at Peace hills farm. No one hurt.

REMOVED that Col Scott's battalion will garrison Victoria, B.C., after the North-West business has been settled.

A change has been made in the location of the C. P. R. line down the west side of the Selkirk, which lengthens it three miles.

A RIFLE match between the officers of the 65th and of the H. B. Co. now in the fort, this week, resulted in favor of the former.

THE H. B. Co. post at Green lake, 150 miles north-west of Carlton, has been raided by Indians. No person hurt, but a great deal of property destroyed.

D. M. McDUGGALL arrived from Calgary on Saturday last with 22 carts and a wagon loaded with freight for the H. B. Co. He left for the south on Tuesday.

FROM the 28th of March to the 12th of May a total of fully five hundred people have been killed and wounded between Frog lake and Batoche on the Saskatchewan.

A MILITARY hospital has been established at Victoria, in charge of J. A. Youmans, mission school teacher at Whitefish lake. Fifteen men of Gen Strange's force are in the hospital.

CHAS. GORIN, one of the men killed at Frog lake, resided for some years at Ft. Saskatchewan. He was a British Columbia half breed, and came to Edmonton by way of Peace river.

A HEAVY hail storm visited the country on the Bow river trail about 20 miles south of Edmonton on Tuesday evening last. Hailstones lay several inches deep on the ground when it was over.

A NOTICE is posted on the door of the Indian office, signed E. Dewdney, warning Indians to keep upon their reserves to avoid being mistaken for rebels. Also offering \$50 reward to any Indian assisting in capturing a scout of Riel's.

A Calgary Herald extra which arrived on Sunday last said that Poundmaker had moved camp from his reserve and been traced by a large trail into the Eagle hills. He had also gobbled two more supply trains in the Eagle hills.

THE Globe publishes an alleged likeness of "Rev. Father LaCombe, the famous Jesuit missionary of the North-West." The name of the order to which the rev. gentleman belongs is the "Oblats of Mary Immaculate," and not the Jesuits.

THE H. B. Co. ceased cashing military vouchers on Wednesday morning last. Arrangements are being made by the supply officer to secure the payment of these documents with all possible despatch.

THE courier on the boat from Peace hills to Edmonton was halted by an Indian when on his way in on Tuesday. The Indian seized his bridle and was laid out by a blow from the butt of the courier's revolver.

"NICOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, proprietor and editor," appears once more alone and glorious at the head of the editorial columns of the Regina Leader. The paper shows a marked improvement since Mr. Davin's return from his labors on the intricate Chinese question.

A PORTION of the Whitefish lake band of Indians arrived in town on Saturday, accompanied by E. R. Steinhauer, the Methodist mission teacher at Goodfish lake. They required provisions, which were furnished by the Indian agent. They left on Wednesday.

GEN. STRANGE's force comprises 150 mounted policemen and scouts under Major Steele, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 companies of the Winnipeg Light Infantry, 210 men; Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 companies of the 65th, 160 men, and about 150 teamsters and boatmen, 670 men in all.

THE rifles with which the last train of teamsters coming in from Calgary were armed were taken from them on their return trip, and kept here. Fifteen were sent to St. Albert on Saturday to arm the detachment of the St. Albert home guard on scouting service. Three more were sent out on Monday.

THE Whitefish lake band of Indians have been compelled to kill 32 of their cattle, principally their private property, to support themselves since they left their places at Whitefish lake through fear of Big Bear's gang. They have not put in any crop, and have no ammunition. They are decidedly hard up.

TUESDAY's courier from the east reports that the advance scouts have found a new cart trail leading south from the Saskatchewan at Moose creek, and believe that it was made by Big Bear moving south. It will be followed to see what is at the other end of it. Two bodies of white men were found at the Bear's camp ground.

SATURDAY last was a busy day at the supply office in the fort. One hundred carts were despatched to Victoria, loaded. Over one hundred wagons were sent to Calgary light, three scows were loaded, outfitted and started down the river with No. 4 company of the Light Infantry on board, and all was done by one o'clock in the afternoon.

FORTY two of the male population of Battle River settlement left for the east the day after the visit of the police, two weeks ago to join Riel. Only some eight or ten men are left, including three of the Laboucan brothers and Abram Selvais, the founder of the settlement. They left crop, cattle, wives, families and everything, telling the women to kill the cattle for food.

NIGHT before last Mr. Thomas Anderson, crown timber agent, resident on the south side near the Indian reserve, had two horses, a cow and two young animals stolen from his field. Ten-koots and seven or eight of the Two hills band of Crees disappeared the same night, and it is supposed have accompanied the stock. They had not been pursued up to yesterday evening.

A telegram dated Humboldt, May 19th, appears in the Calgary Herald of the 21st, which says that Maxime Lepine had given himself up, and that Gabriel Dumont had not been captured yet. He was supposed to be in the Birch hills. Middleton was to start for Prince Albert on that date. The losses in the battle at Batoche is given as 9 volunteers killed and 42 wounded, with 81 rebels killed and 173 wounded.

A LETTER received by Chas. Stewart from his wife, who left for Calgary last week, states that the party, in charge of D. McLeod, were laid up for two days at Rev. Father Scollen's mission at Battle River, during a downpour of rain and hail. It was reported at Bear's hill that the Kootenay Indians of British Columbia were east of the mountains, having come over to join the Blackfeet in a rising expected to take place shortly.

A STONY Indian with whom D. M. McDougall was acquainted at Morley, but who was living at Bear's hill, hired with him to help his train in from Bear's hill to Edmonton. He only came half a day on this side when he declared he was afraid to proceed further. He would go back and take his mother and the family back to Morley. He said the Crees had stolen three horses the night before. He was afraid they were going to make trouble.

THE Regina Leader of May 12th has an account of Otter's fight received from two Regina teamsters who were present. Otter's forces were passing through a creek valley, and having crossed the creek were ascending the western side of the valley when they were attacked from the top of the hill and all around. The wagons were corralled on the hill and the battle was maintained from this as a centre. The carriages of the cannon broke down and the pieces were tied on carts towards the end of the engagement. The Gatling did good service and one or more determined attempts were made to capture the gun which resulted as at Batoche.

A RUMOR was current in town on Saturday last that a party of half-breeds, headed by Riel, had been seen near the Sturgeon river mill on the previous day, and created quite an excitement, as many people did not believe the report of his capture. The story was that on Friday evening a party of three men, well mounted and armed, two of them half-breeds and the third a white man, were seen coming towards Edmonton on the Athabasca trail. They called at a house and enquired if the parties had seen an old man drive past a short time before. They were answered in the negative, when they turned and went towards the mill. They met one of the lay brothers who are employed at the mill and repeated the enquiry to him, in English. He did not understand them, and they asked again in French. He had not seen such a person, and asked them where they were from and where they were going. They replied that they were from Lac la Biche and were going to Edmonton. They then rode back on the road they came on. In times like the present suspicions are easily aroused, and when the neighbors talked the matter over and the white man was described to one who knew Riel well, the conclusion that the stranger was the rebel chief was jumped at. The supposition was that Riel had eluded Middleton after his defeat and had come to Edmonton to raise trouble here and make his final stand, as was reported to be his first intention. Word was taken to Ft. Saskatchewan at once, but no notice was taken of the matter. There was quite a talk concerning the affair all Saturday until it became known that the notorious Riel was Peter Pruden, a trader of Lac la Biche, who for safety had come in by way of the Athabasca road, and the old man he was enquiring for was his father, who had taken a wrong trail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BABY CARRIAGE FOR SALE. — Nearly new. Apply at BULLETIN office.

HARNESS. — A set of heavy double harness nearly new. For sale by the undersigned. K. A. McLEOD.

NOTICE. — All parties indebted to the undersigned will please settle with L. Kelly, Edmonton. P. BYRNES.

KELLY'S RESTAURANT. — Just opened. In rear of Saloon, Main street, Edmonton. Meals at all hours. Second to none in any particular. A first class cook employed. L. KELLY, Proprietor.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MAY 30, 1885.

THE New York Herald says of the volunteers at the battle of Batoche: "They fought as Englishmen always fight." Gen. Middleton says: "I never fought with better troops."

Riel, since his capture, pretends to be insane. No doubt he is, as the utter collapse of his rebellion bears witness. But that his insanity will save his neck, as he hopes, is extremely doubtful.

AMONGST the horrors of this North-West rebellion are the shameful caricatures of persons and places published in the eastern papers as likenesses. It is hard to say whether they are most faulty in design or in execution, or which paper is the most outrageous sinner, although that place should probably be accorded to the Mail. Its cuts are uniformly libellous.

THE possibility of having to defend British Columbia from Russian invasion adds another argument to prove the Chinese must go. The presence of the Chinese—who are not liable to military service and would not be very valuable if they were—weakens the defensive power of the country, as these Chinamen occupy places that would be filled by men able and willing to fight in their own and fellow countrymen's defence.

THE Canadian military spirit, which has been almost dormant since 1812, is likely to have ample scope to display itself shortly. The North-West rising has brought out the fighting qualities of the men of the North-West, Manitoba, and Ontario. In the event of war between Britain and Russia the people of the Atlantic and Pacific provinces will in all probability have a chance to try their grit on the Russians. Imperial area has brought Canada imperial responsibilities. The foundation of every empire is laid in blood.

In the debate on the vote of credit for North-West war expenses, Mr. Langlier enquired if any part of the amount was to be used for the support of the families of volunteers on active service. He said: "I do not think it should be expected that the public would be obliged to support the families of those volunteers who are giving their time to the country, more especially when it is rather humiliating for the families of those who have not been accustomed to live by public charity." The minister of militia said that no such appropriation was proposed to be made.

Now that court has been postponed indefinitely, the question: What is to be done with the two political prisoners in Ft. Saskatchewan? naturally comes up. These men, St. Germain and Gurneau, were arrested some weeks ago on charges of being connected with Riel's rebellion, and after a private examination were turned over to the civil authorities. While there was a prospect of their being brought speedily to trial they had no great reason to complain, as when the country is in a disturbed state arrests on the merest suspicion must sometimes be made. But when they were arrested and handed over to the civil authorities they had a right to expect at least not to be punished until they were tried and convicted. Reports are current that their diet is chiefly bread and water, that they are kept in irons a great part of the time, that they are not allowed to communicate with their friends, and in every way are treated as convicted felons. It is to be hoped for the sake of the reputation of British justice that these reports are untrue. But if the men are to be kept in jail until the stipendiary magistrate overcomes his fears sufficiently to hold court they may easily suffer a term of imprisonment as long or longer than the gravity of their offence calls for even if found guilty. Whatever the sympathies of these men may have been they certainly took no more active part than to carry, receive or send messages to the rebels. These same rebels are being received in scores with open arms by Gen. Middleton. Why then should these men, who have never taken up arms at all be treated so much more severely? Both men have families dependent upon them, and in justice to them if for no other reason, they should not be held longer unless proven guilty. If every man who has had any connection with the rebellion is to be imprisoned and held without trial there are dozens of Indians all around who have broken the peace and boldly declared their intention of breaking it still more. Why are they not arrested and held indefinitely without trial as well as Gurneau and St. Germain?

HOME GUARDS.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion between Major-General Strange, in command of the Alberta field force, and Col. Ouimet, commanding Ft. Edmonton and outposts, on the above question. Gen. Strange authorizes the formation of a home guard for garrison and local duty, and also their being armed, with all practicable expedition. Col. Ouimet refuses to recognize the past, present or future existence of any such body, denies the fact of its having rendered service, and peremptorily and absolutely refuses to issue arms, which he has lying unused in store, to them. It is generally supposed that in military matters the orders of a superior officer must be carried out by his inferiors, but in this case we see the distinct orders of the superior deliberately ignored on occasion by his inferior.

That home guards are a useful or even necessary auxiliary to the field forces in a country where the presumably hostile population so outnumbers those who are peaceful, it is not difficult to believe, nor that, in all fairness, when men sacrifice their time for the public benefit as well as their own, the public, that is the government, should not do less than provide them with proper arms. In no place in the whole territories was it more necessary that a home guard should be organized than at Edmonton, upon the withdrawal of almost the whole of Gen. Strange's forces, nor where it was more required that they should be rendered efficient by having proper arms placed in their hands. Neither was there any place where men were more able or willing to bear arms for their own and the general protection. The conduct of the same men as volunteers before Gen. Strange's arrival certainly received, as it merited, his full approbation. In many other places throughout the territories, in few of which the probable necessity is as great as at Edmonton, home guards have been formed and recognized by the authorities. The question, therefore, is very naturally asked, Why should a distinction be made here? The point at issue, be it remembered, was not should the men at the time composing the Edmonton home guard receive the arms then in store, but it was whether any Edmonton home guard should receive any arms or recognition from the government. Col. Ouimet distinctly declared they would not. At the same time it was perfectly well known that the teamsters freight ing government supplies from Calgary, who were not enrolled volunteers, had been armed at that point, and that arms had been sent to the home guard at St. Albert. There can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that the arming of the teamsters and the sending of arms to St. Albert were most advisable measures. But in view of this it is most unreasonable that the prior claims of the Edmonton home guard should be ignored. It looks very much as though either the officer commanding had mistaken his position or had gone out of his way to insult the people of Edmonton by refusing them what was granted to others in like circumstances. A time like this, when every Indian in the country has his belt full of cartridges or his quiver full of arrows, seems a strange time to send teamsters on the road without means of defence; or, having deprived them of rifles not to put those rifles where they could best be used for the defence of an at present defenceless settlement. Should anything occur to the teamsters or the settlement the officer who took upon himself to put these weapons out of use will have a heavy responsibility on his shoulders and will be called strictly to account.

It is most unfortunate that the matter has assumed its present shape. Certainly the men who volunteered to pack a gun one or two nights a week around the fort were not the least loyal or public spirited members of the community. It was purely a labor for the public good, for many, if not most of them, had to leave their own homes unprotected in order to do it. In view of the appreciation accorded their services those who were not so loyal or public spirited will be much less likely than ever to come forward. A division of sentiment has been made that should not have been made, and which, should the Indians of the surrounding coun-

try rise suddenly, might land soldiers and civilians in a common destruction. A time like the present is not a time for quibbles or technicalities or prejudices. It is time when a gun should be in every man's hand. Both Gen. Strange and Col. Ouimet have advised people to purchase guns for their own defence, oblivious to the fact that guns cannot be procured nearer than Winnipeg, that communication is at present uncertain and unsafe, and that when it becomes certain and safe the need of guns will have passed. In the meantime government rifles are lying in store and the settlement is defenceless, while the fort itself, on the evidence of both the general and the commanding officer, is not manned by an adequate force.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned on May 8th, a Brown Pony, white strip in face, deep chested, brand on left hip, J.M., was last seen in the vicinity of St. Albert. Any one bringing him to the Methodist Mission house, Edmonton will receive \$5 reward. JOHN H. HOWARD.

BIG REDUCTION.

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GENERAL MERCHANT,
EDMONTON,

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

NOW IS THE TIME

AND

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IS THE PLACE

TO BUY

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, shapes and sizes, and

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD,

FOR CASH.

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NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND.

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

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LOOK OUT FOR

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They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE—

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GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, AND
BOOT & SHOE

LINES.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

EDMONTON HOME GUARDS.

The above institution came to an end on Sunday last, 24th inst., after an eventful existence of 13 days. The circumstances of its brief career are as follows:

After disbanding the original Edmonton volunteer company under Capt. Stiff, Gen. Strange, when going east and leaving Ft. Edmonton garrisoned by only one company of the 65th battalion, numbering less than 40 men, thought it advisable, in order to lighten the sentry duty entailed on so small a force, to re-enroll as many of the original company as possible as a home guard, and authorized Mr. C. F. Strang to make the enrollment, with the understanding that the arms in use by the old company, belonging to the H. B. Co., would be in their charge. In pursuance of this authority forty-five men were enrolled and were accepted by Major General Strange as a home guard in a brigade order dated May 6th, which appeared in the issue of the BULLETIN dated May 8th. On the 10th they commenced their guard duties and from that date until the night of the 23rd furnished two sentinels each night, the 65th furnished an equal number.

On May 15th General Strange wrote officially in answer to a deputation of citizens who had asked for more protection and for arms, that Gen. Middleton had ordered 100 stand of arms for the Edmonton home guard, and regretted the number of names on the home guard list was not larger. He also intimated that the cannon of the fort would be placed in charge of volunteers offering for the purpose, and that assistance in the construction of extra defences would be acceptable.

Having been informed that the arms spoken of by Gen. Middleton were on the way in, Gen. Strange wrote, under date of Victoria, May 18th, as follows: "To Captain Strang, commanding Edmonton home guard, Edmonton—General Middleton having ordered 100 Snider rifles for the Edmonton home guard, you will in addition to those already enrolled, accept the names of reliable citizens who are willing to take the oath of allegiance. On the arrival of the rifles (B. L. Sniders), you will return all Enfield rifles in your possession to Mr. McDougall, H. B. factor. When the wants of the Edmonton home guard are satisfied, as well as those of the Victoria home guard, the remainder of the B. L. Sniders will be handed over to the men at St. Albert, selected by Col. Ouimet. By order, C. H. Dale, Major, Major of brigade.

On the afternoon of Saturday, May 23rd, the following brigade orders were issued by Lieut.-Col. Ouimet, signed E. A. Brisbois, Major, Major of brigade:

No. 1. Until further orders the Edmonton volunteer company will parade at the fort at 7:30 p.m. sharp, and only those answering to their names on parade will receive pay in the future. No. 2. The names of men for duty on guard to be taken from the Edmonton volunteer Co. will be handed at the orderly room at least twelve hours before such guard mounting. No. 3. Church parade to-morrow at 9:30 for Roman Catholics and 10:30 for Protestants of 65th battalion. The Edmonton volunteer company to use their own discretion.

As fifty stand of Snider rifles had been taken from the train of outgoing teamsters and turned into the stores here, the home guard expected to be armed in accordance with Gen. Strange's orders when on evening parade. But as a large number of the members were employed on the flatboats and were not allowed to leave, and others were at such a distance that they could not be notified in time, only some sixteen men paraded. These Major Brisbois refused to give arms to, alleging as a reason that the company was not in full strength. Capt. Strang stated the reasons for this being the case. Some cross-firing ensued which wound up by Capt. Strang refusing to mount a guard unless furnished with arms, and finally resigning. A meeting of the members of the home guard was held shortly afterwards, and the following document drawn up and signed: "We the members of the Edmonton home guard hereby protest against the stand taken by the officer at Ft. Edmonton this evening in refusing to issue us arms according to instructions and promises given to Capt. Strang by Major-General Strange, commanding Alberta field force; and we hereby approve and endorse the action of Capt. Strang in refusing to put us on guard, and in resigning his position as captain." As the commander, Col. Ouimet, had not been seen on the subject it was desired to present the protest directly to him for the purpose of eliciting reasons for the refusal of the arms. Accordingly a number of the home guard marched to the officers' quarters in the Fort and Capt. Strang enquired for Col. Ouimet, of Capt. Bosse, paymaster, who stood with his back to the door in a James FitzJames attitude, in miniature. When Capt. Strang informed him that the Edmonton home guard desired to see Col. Ouimet the gallant captain replied that he did not know of any such organization as the Edmonton home guard. If there were, the members would be placed under arrest for being there without orders. As the threat did not have any appalling effect, he further remarked that if Capt. Strang

or any other citizens desired to see Col. Ouimet on business he would probably accommodate them. Capt. Strang then said The members of the late Edmonton home guard desire to speak with Col. Ouimet. Col. Ouimet appeared and read the protest. He then made a number of remarks, chiefly in answer to questions. The purport was: That he did not recognize any such organization as the Edmonton home guard, although he knew that Capt. Strang had been authorized to raise such a force and recognized him as captain. The force had never drilled nor done sentry duty to his knowledge. If asked to sign a pay-roll for the force to-morrow he could not do it. In any case he would not furnish arms to men not regularly enlisted for three years. If a company of 42 men were enrolled, who would drill, stand sentry and hold themselves for active service for three years they would be armed, uniformed, rationed and paid, and placed under instructions to enable them to combat Indians successfully. He knew that the government freighters had been armed but he would not issue arms to settlers or any one not an active volunteer. He did not know whether home guards had been armed in other places or not. Parties for whom it would be inconvenient to belong to an active volunteer company had better purchase weapons for themselves. If Captain Strang would parade 42 efficient men willing to serve as active volunteers on Sunday at 4 p.m. they would be armed, otherwise they would not.

On Sunday afternoon at the appointed hour some 21 members paraded under Capt. Strang. Col. Ouimet repeated the substance of what he had said on the previous evening, and the Edmonton home guard followed in the footsteps of the Edmonton volunteer company and was disbanded—or rather declared not to have had an existence. Major-General Strange has been communicated with to ascertain whether he or Col. Ouimet is in command of the district.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

FOR SALE.—Beauty of Hebron Potatoes, 100 bushels at \$1 a bushel. Apply to M. GROAT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Péc, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

NOTICE.—When the mail from Calgary arrives later than five o'clock in the afternoon, the post office will be closed until seven o'clock the next morning. All matter to be posted if not delivered at the office promptly before the time of closing the mail will be left over until next mail. A. D. OSBORNE, postmaster.

SEED OATS.—New White Egyptian Side Oat, Frost proof; most prolific; twelve bushels grown from ten pounds of seed. Only small quantity for sale this season. **SEED POTATOES.**—New White Elephant; equal in quality to Beauty of Hebron; much larger and more prolific; 100 pounds grown from 1 pound planted; very few for sale. Samples to be seen at ROSS BROTHERS', Tinsmiths.

CAUTION.—I having heard Thomas Smith of Edmonton, North-West territories, thresher, pretends to have in his possession a paper or document purporting to be an I. O. U., Due bill, Cheque, Note or draft said to be signed and given by me in favor of said Smith, I hereby caution the public against negotiating or in any way dealing with the same, as I have no knowledge of ever having given or signed any such paper or document.

Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this 27th day of March, A.D. 1885. A. D. OSBORNE.

THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL

Co'y, GROWERS OF Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.

With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada.

Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty.

WABA NURSERIES,

Arnprior, Ont.

The most northern nursery in Canada.



NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,

P. V. GAUVREAU,

A. D. L.

Dominion Lands Office,
Edmonton, 27th March, 1885.
153 P.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

Principal: The Rev. W. R. Flett, B.A. (Cantab) F.C.S., late Foundation Scholar of Sidney College, Cambridge, England.

The next term begins on Monday, January 12th, 1885.

Besides the ordinary subjects read at a public school, each pupil is taught the elements of scientific agriculture.

A laboratory is provided where the principles of elementary qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis are taught.

Special evening lectures to students reading for the matriculation examination of the University of Saskatchewan.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. The Principal Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express-matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. C. WILSON.

SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds.
Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,

473, Main street,

Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 484.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—

making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9:30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house, Calgary office in H.B. Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

PORT SASKATCHEWAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The members of the above association held a very pleasant meeting in honor of the birthday of Her Majesty, on the garrison grounds, last Monday. The meeting was under the patronage of the ladies of the fort, and the fair sex was well represented. The weather was delightfully warm and bright and added much to the enjoyment of those present. Thanks are justly due to the committee of management for the excellent arrangements made by them, as also to the judges, Major Griesbach, Capt. Doherty and Lieut. Labelle and Constable Belcher, N.W.M.P., starter. The running long jump and hop, step and jump both fell to Sergt. Laframboise, 65th Battalion, who made a very creditable jump of 17 ft. in the former and 36 5/12 ft. in the latter event. In the high jump which proved a very close contest, Corporal Waddell, N.W.M.P., and scout Hurley tied. The soldiers race in heavy marching order, which caused considerable amusement, brought six competitors into the field and was won easily by private Roach, 65th Battalion. The result of the various events is appended below. The running was excellent. The "tug of war" between eight picked men from the N.W.M.P. and 65th Battalion was won by the former after a hard and most exciting pull. In spite of the almost superhuman efforts of the 65th men the superiority in weight of the police gradually asserted itself, and they were forced to succumb, vanquished but not disgraced. At the conclusion of the sports the chairman of the committee, Sergeant-Major C. E. A. Patterson, 65th, made a few remarks on the good feeling and friendly rivalry between the police and No. 7. company of the 65th. The presentation of prizes to the winners in the day's sports, by Mrs. Griesbach, then took place. After the presentation a very pleasant day was brought to a close by a dance given by the members of the association, in the N.W.M.P. quarters. The ball was opened by Major Griesbach and Mrs. Brazeau, the wife of the interpreter attached to the post, and dancing was kept up until the first grey dawn. The gentleman who provided at a very short notice, the excellent supper hastily served in the N.W.M.P. mess room, merits a word of praise. Arrangements are on foot to organize another meeting for the 1st July, provided the vicissitudes of war do not prevent.

Programme of sports and games held at Fort Saskatchewan on 25th May, 1885, under the patronage of Madam Griesbach and the ladies of the fort. Judges—Major Griesbach, commanding post; Captain Doherty, 65th Battalion; Lieut. Labelle, Starter—Constable Belcher, N.W.M.P. Chairman of Committee—Sergt-Major C. E. A. Patterson, 65th battalion. Sec. Treasurer—Corp. P. Walwyn, N.W.M.P.

Events.—Running long jump—1st, Sergt. Laframboise, 65th battalion; 2nd, Scout Borwick; distance, 17 ft. Hop, step and jump—1st, Sergt. Laframboise, 65th battalion; 2nd, Constable Bradshaw, N.W.M.P.; distance, 36 ft. 5 in. High jump (standing)—1st, Corporal Waddell, N.W.M.P.; 2nd, Scout Hurley, tie; height, 4 ft. 100 yards dash—1st, Scout West; 2nd, Scout Borwick. Soldiers' race (heavy marching order)—1st, Private Roach, 65th battalion; 2nd, Private Lefebvre, 65th battalion. Three-legged race (100 yds.)—1st, Sergt. Terroux and Sergt. Laframboise, 65th battalion. Bucket race, (100 yds.)—Private Kennedy, 65th battalion; 2nd, Constable Cameron, N.W.M.P. Hop race (50 yds.)—1st, Sergt. Laframboise, 65th battalion; 2nd, Constable Cameron, N.W.M.P. Hurdle race (220 yds.)—1st, Scout Borwick; 2nd, Sergt. Laframboise, 65th battalion. Throwing 24 lb. weight—1st, Corp. Waddell, N.W.M.P.; 2nd, Constable Bradshaw. 100 yards dash (N.C. officers)—1st, Corp. Waddell, N.W.M.P.; Constable Terroux, 65th battalion. Half-mile race—1st, Scout Borwick; 2nd, Constable Unwin, N.W.M.P. Officers' race—No entries. Fat man's race (100 yds.)—Constable Belcher, N.W.M.P.; 2nd, O. Derome. Tug of war (police v. infantry)—N.W.M.P. Cayuse race (half mile)—1st, W. Ross' "Coldstone"; 2nd, Interpreter Brazeau's "Grey." Boys' race (50 yds.)—1st, Scout Henderson; 2nd, Scout Tallon. Consolation Race—Constable Cameron, N.W.M.P.

ONE OF THE CROWD.

On April 22nd a credit of \$700,000 was voted in the house of Commons for expenses in connection with North-West troubles. The amount was made up as follows: Two months pay and subsistence of 4,000 troops on active service, at \$1.50 a day per head, \$360,000; transport, \$300,000; supply, equipment, military stores, etc., \$40,000. A previous vote was then exhausted.

The Victoria, B. C. Times, enterprises by scissoring news from the Winnipeg Sun and publishing it under display headings, with altered dates, as special telegrams. Quite a compliment to the Sun.

Hard times have struck the Alaska mining region.

Glanders exist in Victoria, B. C.

THAT any resident of Edmonton who has had the felicity to scan the chaste columns of the BULLETIN each week should actually dislike it may well seem incredible; but that such a person does exist is proven by a letter which appears in the Regina Leader, dated from Edmonton on May 16, and signed "Justice." The misguided individual not only displays his dislike of the BULLETIN but also of his fellow townsmen—it unfortunately for them he is one—and throws mud at them as at the BULLETIN, while upholding the chiefs of the general and local governments and the late military commandant of the district. Under the circumstances it is plain he should have signed himself "Sucker," not "Justice." One thing he succeeds in making reasonably clear in his somewhat rambling epistle, namely that the Indian department is directly responsible for the outbreak of the Plain Cree and Stonys, the only ones who have actually broken out. He says in effect: The wood Indians are satisfied because their mode of life has not been changed greatly by the presence of the white man. The Blackfeet, whose means of subsistence disappeared with the buffalo, are satisfied because they are drawing full rations. But the Plain Cree and Stonys who, like the Blackfeet, lost their means of subsistence with the buffalo, have been treated as were the wood Indians whose condition was dissimilar instead of like the Blackfeet whose condition was similar. "Justice" says "the BULLETIN and such papers are responsible for the troubles and not the government or its officials. This assertion is adapted from the chorus of government supporters from Halifax to Victoria. If it were not so ridiculously untrue it would be a serious charge. In the Edmonton district where the BULLETIN daily circulates and where it may fairly be supposed to exercise its greatest influence, there has been no rebellion of whites, half-breeds or Indians, although it is true there has been a little plundering by the latter, due no doubt to the fact that they have not become subscribers to or readers of this classic journal. But in the districts operated upon by the Saskatchewan Herald and Prince Albert Times, which are certainly not "such papers" as the BULLETIN murder and destruction have held high carnival for two long months. In accusing the BULLETIN of inciting rebellion "Justice" pays a decidedly left-handed compliment to the government papers, government officials and government suckers generally who ought to, but do not, exercise an influence for good in the disaffected districts among either Indians, half-breeds or whites.

A Manitoba Free Press of the 16th inst., giving a detailed account of the fight at Batoche, arrived on Sunday last. The volunteers engaged were the 10th, half of the Midland and the 90th battalions of infantry, A battery with Gatling gun, and Winnipeg field battery, Boulton's and French's scouts and the surveyor's corps. C school of infantry was on the Northcote. The rebels were on the east side of the river just below the crossing, thoroughly entrenched, and determined to make a desperate resistance. The ball was opened by 30 of the scouts, who advanced until they were met by a volley at 100 yards, which wounded ten of them, one mortally. They dismounted and opened fire, holding their ground until assistance came up. After the fight had continued some time Gen. Middleton came to the conclusion that the position was impracticable by straight assault. He therefore made a feint of attacking it at one end, thereby drawing the rebels to that point. He then ordered a bayonet charge by the 10th and Midland battalions on the part so weakened. The rebels fled, leaving everything, arms, blankets, provisions and families, the latter expecting nothing but instant massacre. The rebel loss was placed at 53 killed and 173 wounded, many of whom were dying. Next day most of the men who had left their families returned and gave themselves up. In his despatch to Ottawa Gen. Middleton gave the volunteers great praise. He said he had never fought with better troops. After the battle Gen. Middleton wrote a letter to Riel saying that he was now prepared to receive him and his councillors as prisoners to be dealt with by law. This, no doubt, led to Riel's surrender.

A silver lode 16 feet in width and traceable for 4,500 feet, has been found on Scott river, eight miles from Suswap lake, in the mountains. It contains galena and gold as well as silver.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, May 29th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

| | Max | Min. |
|------------|-----|------|
| Saturday, | 57 | 34 |
| Sunday, | 65 | 37 |
| Monday, | 70 | 33 |
| Tuesday, | 70 | 42 |
| Wednesday, | 71 | 42 |
| Thursday, | 75 | 39 |
| Friday, | 68 | 35 |

Barometer rising, 27.748.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A. B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Services at other places as follows: Belmont, Jan. 11, 25, Feb. 8, 22, March 8, 22 at 2.30 p.m. Clover Bar, Jan. 18, Feb. 15 at 2.30 p.m. Sturgeon river, Feb. 1, March 1 at 3 p.m. Ft. Saskatchewan Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 8 at 10 a.m. No morning service in Edmonton on the mornings on which service is held at Ft. Saskatchewan.

LOST—\$5 REWARD.—Near Major Hatton's camp, an American open-faced watch; filled chain. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving the article at the BULLETIN office. T. H. DUNNE.

LOST.—Swam from lower camp to south side, a week or ten days ago, a bay mare, with two white hind legs; has had hoof disease for some time; no brand; about 12 hands high; in starving condition. Owner can get her by calling at military camp, providing property and paying charges. WM. HURLEY.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,
Opposite Post Office,
CALGARY.

THE STALLION RUPERT will make the following rounds during the present season: Edmonton at Jasper house stable on Friday, May 15th; Clover Bar, Chas. Stewart's stable, Tuesday, May 19th; and at the same places on every Tuesday and Friday during the season. On other days he will be at Colin Fraser's stable, Rat Creek. His colts—spring, one, two, and three years old—may be seen there. Terms—season \$10; insurance, \$15.00. Rupert is dark brown in color, 16 hands high, native, from imported stock, and is a first class general purpose horse.

SIMON MCGILLIVRAY.

NOTICE TO HORSEMEN.—The thorough bred trotting stallion W. H. BALDWIN will stand for mares this season (11th May to 11th July) health and weather permitting, as follows:

MONDAY—Noon at Alex. McKinley's, south side; at John Turner, Esq's., same, overnight.

TUESDAY—Noon at Ft. Saskatchewan and remain overnight.

WEDNESDAY—Noon at Alex. Cameron's, Sturgeon river; at Geo. Long's overnight.

THURSDAY—Noon at St. Albert bridge; at S. Cunningham's overnight.

FRIDAY—Noon at Dan. Noyes'; thence to his own stables, Edmonton hotel, until Monday morning.

Terms for the season \$15, payable at time of service. Insurance \$20. Mares not returned to the horse regularly will be charged as season mares. All mares at owner's risk.

PEDIGREE.—W. H. Baldwin, foaled Sept. 1879, by Hampton, by Toronto Chief, by Royal George. Hampton's dam was a pacing mare that could pace in 2:24. W. H. Baldwin's dam is Carrie, by Sunshine by imported Balroony. Carrie's dam was the McGarr mare, the dam of Moose (2:19) and Mollie (2:47). The Carrie mare unfortunately got "hipped" while young, which rendered her useless for speed; notwithstanding her injured hip she was driven to a sleigh in 3:06, and is acknowledged by horsemen to be the best brood mare in Canada. Hampton has as ice record of 2:42 and sired Hampton King, winner of the three-year-old stakes at Ottawa in 1881; Jinks, trial, 2:36; Bub, trial 2:52. Royal George sired Lady Byron (2:28) Lady Hamilton (2:30), Tartar (2:28), Toronto Chief (2:24) saddle. Sunshine's pedigree will be found in full in Wallace's stud book; although a thorough-bred running horse he sired Captain Webb (record 2:38, trial 2:31.) DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the traveling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Rink.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Helmitage.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horse-shoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Rannatnyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Coch-hutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord bluder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, S. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.